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Citrus

Annual

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Approved by:
Susan R. Schayes, Agricultural Counselor
U.S. Embassy, Ankara
Prepared by:
A. Unal Sarigedik, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:
Turkish citrus production is estimated at normal levels in MY 2001. Orange and tangerine production will remain at the revised MY2000 levels while grapefruit and lemon production will increase slightly. Fresh citrus exports are expected to increase in MY 2001, reflecting a larger supply and, especially, a severe devaluation of the Turkish Lira which made Turkish fruits more competitive in the global marketplace. The GOT continued to provide some export subsidies to the industry.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
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Executive Summary

Citrus production in MY 2001 (October 2001 - September 2002) is projected at normal levels. Production of lemons and grapefruits is projected to increase slightly in MY 2001, while other fruits will remain at the revised MY 2000 level. PS&D production data for fresh oranges, lemons, and tangerines in MY 2000 were increased to reflect official data.

Citrus area in Turkey continues to expand, driven by domestic consumption, including a growing tourism industry, as well as demand for exports. Expanded production of all varieties of citrus, particularly grapefruits and tangerines, is expected to continue for the foreseeable future. Most observers believe Turkey has the capacity to at least double citrus area and expect farmers in major growing areas like Cukurova to continue to shift from field crops to citrus, due to its more attractive returns. Processing at this point plays a relatively minor role in the industry.

Citrus exports are projected to increase in MY 2001 due to larger supply and especially a severe devaluation of the Turkish Lira against major currencies. (USD 1.00 = TL 1,600,000 compared to USD 1.00 = TL 680,000 a year ago). Minor imports will be needed during the year to meet domestic demand and to help maintain availability for export markets.

EU countries continue to be Turkey's main export destinations for fresh citrus. Exports of second grade produce to the Former Soviet Union (FSU), especially to Russia and Ukraine, have increased in recent years. Turkey had started importing increased quantities of orange juice concentrates for processing into juice and re-export to the FSU, particularly Central Asia.

Turkey did not officially announce any export subsidy for fresh citrus and orange juice in MY 2001, although fresh citrus and orange juice exports all are subsidized to some extent. Current import duties are 55.8 percent for fresh citrus and 63.5 percent for orange juice for all origins.

Production

MY 2001 (October 2001 - September 2002) is projected to be a normal year for citrus production. Lemon and grapefruit production is projected to increase slightly in MY 2001 while others will remain at the MY2000 revised levels. PS&D production levels for fresh oranges, lemons, and tangerines in MY 2000 were increased slightly to reflect official data.

Large-scale, commercial production of citrus is a relatively recent phenomenon in Turkey, with most of the expansion occurring since the early 1980's. This expansion has been fueled largely by growing domestic demand and better returns compared to field crops, particularly in Cukurova, where the warm, humid climate is more suitable for citrus and vegetables than for grains or cotton.

Most observers expect the shift from field crops to citrus will continue and estimate that Turkey has the long-term potential to double the approximately 80,000 hectares of citrus which are currently planted. Although official statistics on area are not available, an estimated 35,000 hectares are planted in oranges, 25,000 hectares in tangerines, 17,000 hectares in lemons, and 2,000 hectares in grapefruit. These estimates exclude non-bearing groves.

In terms of production, oranges are the most important crops, comprising nearly one half of total production, followed by lemons and tangerines at nearly twenty-five percent each, and grapefruits at about five percent. Orange and lemon production is estimated to be increasing at about two percent annually, while grapefruit and tangerine production, especially those varieties grown for export, are increasing at five percent or more per year.

The main varieties of oranges are Washington (about fifty percent and Navel is the primary sub variety) and Valencia (about thirty percent). Enterdonate, the main export variety of lemons, comprises about 25 percent of total lemon production. Star Ruby is the main grapefruit variety (about sixty percent) and Clementine and Fremont (they are very similar and about sixty percent all together) and Satsuma (about thirty-five percent) are the main varieties of tangerine. Sour orange is the sole stock used for oranges, lemons, and grapefruits in all regions. A new root stock, known as “three leafs,” is used for Satsuma production in Izmir but, thus far, has not been easily adapted to the other regions.

The major citrus producing areas are located along Turkey’s Southern Mediterranean and Aegean coastal plains, between the sea and the Taurus Mountains. Very little citrus is produced inland. Some citrus groves currently are being established in the Black Sea Region, especially around Rize province, but production thus far is minor. Sources estimate that about 120,000 seedlings (most of them are satsuma tangerine) were produced and distributed by private farmers in Rize to farmers all over the Mediterranean Region but, especially in the Aegean Region every year. Only a few seedlings are distributed in the Black Sea region.

The coastal area generally is divided into three main regions, each specializing in a particular crop. Cukurova, the large coastal plain, situated in southern Turkey around Adana, produces about seventy percent of Turkey’s total citrus crop, including more than ninety percent of the grapefruit, about ninety percent of the lemons and about sixty percent of the oranges and tangerines. Because of its size and importance, Cukurova generally is subdivided into three smaller areas: Hatay to the south, Adana in the center, and Icel to the west. Icel Province specializes in lemon production while oranges are mainly produced in Adana and Hatay Provinces. Adana is also the main grapefruit and mandarin producing province.

The heavy clay soil in Cukurova reportedly causes some loss in quality, including the formation of thicker skins and less desirable color. However, taste and the sugar/acid ratio reportedly are comparable to other citrus produced in the Mediterranean region. Cukurova also tends to have more frost than the other two regions and growers report that the frequency of frosts has increased since the mid-1980's. Production of late maturing varieties is problematic due to winter rain, which increases fungal problems and makes field work more difficult.

Antalya, the second largest citrus area, is located west of Cukurova on the Mediterranean coast between the Alanya and Finike Districts. Antalya produces about twenty percent of Turkey's total citrus crop, mainly oranges (about thirty percent of the total orange production). Producers in Antalya are concerned about a growing problem with "leaf minor." Izmir, located on the Western Aegean Coast, is a relatively minor citrus production area (about five percent of the total citrus production), and specializes mainly in mandarin production (about twenty percent of the total mandarin production).

Because production is spread along Turkey's expansive coast, the citrus is harvested over a relatively long period. The harvest starts in Cukurova and moves west. Lemons are the first crops to be harvested in Cukurova. The lemon harvest (early growing Enterdonate type) begins in September (about a month before the Spanish lemon harvest begins) and continues through mid-December. The mandarin harvest usually begins in early October and continues through mid-December. The grapefruit harvest begins in mid-October and may continue as late as mid-February. Finally, the orange harvest begins in mid-November and lasts until the end of February and even as late as March in Finike.

Turkey's processing industry consumes a minor part of overall citrus production. However, the demand for Turkish orange juice has increased in recent years, mainly from the EU and Former Soviet Union (FSU) countries. Although no official statistics are available, industry experts estimate that about ten percent of orange production is processed for juice with an extraction rate of about ten to one. Most of the processed juice is used for frozen concentrate, with a small portion consumed fresh. Industry observers expect processing to remain a relatively small part of the industry and see no trend to increased production of varieties for processing in the short run. This may change in the long run, however, if export demand continues to increase.

Consumption

Citrus is popular in Turkey and domestic demand, including tourism, provides the major incentive for increased production. However, there is no government or industry estimate of the distribution ratios of domestically consumed fruit between local consumers (66 million) and tourists making per capita consumption difficult to estimate. Consumption increases substantially when prices decrease. Export demand is becoming an increasingly important factor in expansion as well, particularly for Enterdonate lemons, Star Ruby grapefruits, and Satsuma tangerines.

About 25 percent of Turkey's citrus crop is processed, graded and packed for the upscale domestic and export markets. About ten large packing companies (average annual production about 15,000 MT) dominate this market, with the largest packing about 30,000 MT annually. The packing business is very risky since packers pay firm prices to growers against uncertain export receipts. Over the past ten years, there has been a great deal of turnover in the business. Several packers have maintained their position by relying on production from their own groves. The remaining 75 percent of citrus production receives minimal processing and is sold through a series of regional wholesalers and local retailers.

Packers generally begin contracting in August and purchase the crop on the tree. They estimate that about half of the crop will be first or second grade, destined for the upscale local market and/or export market, and the remainder will be sold to regional wholesalers. Combined losses from harvesting and processing are estimated at one or two percent. Packers report the prevailing prices for citrus on the tree are as follows:

TABLE 1: FARM GATE CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2001	MY 2000
Enterdonate lemons	200,000	150,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	200,000	85,000
Satsuma mandarins	180,000	125,000
Navel oranges	200,000 2/	100,000

1/ Prevailing prices for citrus on the tree in early MY 2001 in Cukurova in Turkish Lira per kilogram (USD 1.00 = TL 1,600,000 compared to USD 1.00 = TL 680,000 a year ago).
2/ The orange harvest has not yet started, but some traders have started buying Navel oranges on the tree.

With inflation running at about seventy percent annually in Turkey, MY 2001 tree prices for lemons and mandarins have increased below the rate of inflation while tree prices for oranges and grapefruits increased more.

TABLE 2: RETAIL CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2001	MY 2000
Enterdonate lemons	750,000	600,000
Star Ruby grapefruits	500,000	350,000
Satsuma mandarins	500,000	400,000
Navel oranges	NA 2/	NA

1/ Prevailing retail prices in Turkish Liras (TL) per kilogram for citrus in the open weekly markets in Ankara in late October 2001.
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D orange juice consumption both in MY 2000 and MY 2001 were increased because of increased demand for the tourism industry.

Trade

Trade sources expect all MY 2001 citrus exports will increase due to the significant devaluation of the Turkish Lira against major foreign currencies. FSU countries, especially Russia and Ukraine, have become important markets for second quality citrus exports, particularly oranges. Russia and Ukraine together import about thirty-five percent of Turkey's total citrus exports and around fifty percent of the orange exports.

There are some exports of Enterdonate lemons, but prices are low due to competition primarily from Spain which, according to the industry sources, benefits from export subsidies from the EU as well as from the GOS, and Argentina which has an advantage in growing seasons. Devaluation of the Turkish Lira against the Euro, however, created an advantage for Turkish traders. No significant exports, other than lemons, have been realized yet in MY 2001, so export prices are elusive. Packers report current export prices are approximately as follows:

TABLE 3: EXPORT CITRUS PRICES 1/

VARIETY	MY 2001	MY 2000
Enterdonate lemons	310	420
Star Ruby grapefruits	300	320
Satsuma mandarins	310	400
Navel oranges	NA 2/	NA

1/ Early season average export prices (FOB prices in USD per MT, packed in 14-kilogram cartons).
2/ NA= not available. Orange harvest has not yet begun.

PS&D trade data for MY 1999 were revised to reflect official trade statistics which are now available for the entire marketing year (October 1999-September 2000). On the other hand, trade data for MY 2000 are available only for the first eight months (October 2000 - May 2001).

Turkey's citrus trade with the EU was unaffected by the Customs Union agreement with the exception of an entry price system under which the EU establishes an import price benchmark based on domestic market conditions. In addition to an import tariff, the EU assesses a countervailing duty (CVD) on products which are priced below the entry price. Under the World Trade Organization's market access agreement, the EU agreed to reduce its import duty and CVD by twenty percent during a six-year period, as well as to lower its entry price.

Although the entry price system is not yet fully understood by some Turkish exporters, it is viewed as a significant constraint to Turkish exports, since Turkey is a low-cost producer. Exporters are hopeful that as the European entry price and CVD are adjusted downward, Turkish exports will become more competitive in Europe.

Citrus imports mainly reflect border trade.

Turkish orange juice exports to the FSU, which have shown sizeable increases in recent years especially to Central Asian countries, have slowed down due to the economic problems in those countries. Almost all Turkish exports to these new markets are single strength juice. According to industry sources, Turkey imports orange juice concentrates to produce orange juice to meet the increased export demand. While it is clear that both imports of concentrates and exports of juices have increased, a lack of official data makes it difficult to quantify the trends. Trade data from the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) are aggregated for juice, making it impossible to determine how much concentrate is being imported.

Orange juice imports have increased to meet increased demand which stemmed from a growing tourism industry. The import figures in the Trade Matrix are reported by the industry sources as concentrates. According to the same sources, the conversion ratio from concentrate to juice varies from 1 to 1+5 to 1 to 1+9, that is, one kilogram of concentrate produces about 6 to 10 kilograms of juice, depending upon the concentration. According to industry sources, 1 kilogram of 60 Brix concentrate produces about 10 kilograms of juice and 1 kilogram of 30 Brix concentrate produces about 6 kilograms of juice. Most industry sources believe the parameter 1 to 1+8.5 (which means one kilogram of concentrate makes 9.5 kilograms of juice) could represent all imports since most imports are made at 60 Brix. Export figures for juice are single strength orange juice, since Turkey does not export concentrates. In order to make a comparable export-import data for PS&D, exports were divided by a parameter of 8.5.

Stocks

Since little citrus is processed, stocks of fresh citrus generally are not significant. However, wholesalers often prolong the season by storing citrus, mainly lemons and some oranges and grapefruits, in cold storage or in caves, particularly in Central Anatolia. Stocks of citrus products are limited and are assumed to be comprised largely of orange juice concentrate.

Policy

Production Policy

The Government of Turkey (GOT) does not support the price of citrus and does not provide any other direct government assistance to citrus growers. As with all agricultural enterprises, the state-run Agricultural Bank of Turkey provides producers and packers loans at about 50 percent of commercial interest rates. Buyer cooperatives, such as ANTBIRLIK in Antalya, play a decreasing role in the marketing of citrus. The government-sponsored Exporters' Union is beginning to play a more active role in market promotional activities. So far, activities appear to be largely restricted to market research and information.

Both the Ministry of Agriculture and Cukurova University perform research on improved varieties and horticultural practices. Private sector growers also experiment with new varieties and have been responsible for the introduction of new varieties, including Star Ruby grapefruit and Satsuma mandarins. According to these growers, conditions in Cukurova are fairly similar to those in California, which they hope will be a source of improved varieties.

Trade Policy

The GOT used to subsidize citrus exports from time to time from its Support and Price Stabilization Fund, which was generated from import duties and export taxes, in the past. The last subsidy announcement was made in February 1998 for a four-month period (January-April 1998) for all fresh citrus. Subsidies were not announced for fresh citrus exports in MY 1998 or MY 1999.

Even though the GOT did not announce a subsidy for fresh citrus exports in the beginning of MY 2000, the subsidy was provided later to exporters. Because this subsidy was not announced in the Official Gazette, it is difficult to determine how long it was applied and what were the maximum limits of quantity and payment. Industry contacts place the subsidy about USD 80 per MT of oranges and tangerines, USD 100 per MT of lemons, and USD 60 per MT of grapefruits. Similarly, although subsidies were not officially announced in MY 2001, they were nonetheless provided for fresh citrus exports. According to industry sources, the MY 2001 subsidies were about ten percent lower than the MY 2000 subsides at USD 72 per MT of oranges and tangerines, USD 90 per MT of lemons and USD 54 per MT of grapefruits, according to the industry sources. The subsidy for orange juice was last announced in MY 1999 as USD 200 per MT, up to thirty-one percent of the quantity exported and a maximum ten percent of the export value. Industry sources report that the GOT also provided a subsidy for orange juice exports in 2001 at USD 157 per MT. No other details are available. Although delays in receipt of the subsidy (which was paid in Turkish Lira), the high rate of inflation, and complicated paperwork made the program difficult to use and less effective than it could be, most traders still participate.

To protect the domestic industry, as part of its 2001 import regime, the Turkish government announced a 55.8 percent duty (it was reduced from 56.4 percent in 2000) on all types of fresh citrus imports and a 63.5 percent duty (it was reduced from 65.1 percent in 2000) on orange juice imports from all origins.

Marketing

Marketing of fresh citrus and orange juice both in domestic and international markets is handled totally by the private sector in Turkey. The only exception is ANTBIRLIK which is currently handling a small portion of exports (mainly lemons) and whose functions are being gradually diminished.

Statistical Tables

PS&D Table for Fresh Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	11475	11475	11600	11600	0	11700
Non-Bearing Trees	915	915	900	900	0	900
TOTAL No. Of Trees	12390	12390	12500	12500	0	12600
Production	1100	1100	950	1070	0	1070
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1100	1100	950	1070	0	1070
Exports	101	102	70	115	0	130
Fresh Dom. Consumption	889	888	785	848	0	833
Processing	110	110	95	107	0	107
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1100	1100	950	1070	0	1070

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	25099	Russia	45498
Ukraine	19663	Ukraine	14842
Romania	15065	Saudi Arabia	11864
Saudi Arabia	14590	Romania	11245
Georgia	3744	Georgia	5229
Austria	3123	Germany	4297
Jordan	2311	Austria	4284
United Kingdom	1399	Netherlands	2830
Netherlands	1226	United Kingdom	1901
United Arab Em.	999	Macedonia	1237
Total for Others	87219		103227
Others not Listed	14528		11994
Grand Total	101747		115221

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Oranges

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	52		
Total for Others	52		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	52		0

PS&D Table for Fresh Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	5180	5180	5250	5250	0	5250
Non-Bearing Trees	530	530	450	450	0	500
TOTAL No. Of Trees	5710	5710	5700	5700	0	5750
Production	520	520	400	460	0	500
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	520	520	400	460	0	500
Exports	204	214	140	117	0	150
Fresh Dom. Consumption	264	254	220	297	0	300
Processing	52	52	40	46	0	50
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	520	520	400	460	0	500

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.	21	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Russia	56695	Russia	34244
Saudi Arabia	35751	Saudi Arabia	30102
Ukraine	28691	Ukraine	15595
Romania	14773	Romania	8802
Austria	7425	Poland	4110
United Kingdom	6790	Macedonia	3118
Poland	6592	United Kingdom	2838
Macedonia	5436	Hungary	2076
Italy	4592	Germany	1717
Germany	3929	Moldavia	1295
Total for Others	170674		103897
Others not Listed	43683		13307
Grand Total	214378		117204

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Lemons

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	19		
Serbia	16		
United Arab Em.	4		
Brazil	1		
Total for Others	40		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	40		0

PS&D Table for Fresh Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	8100	8100	8150	8150	0	8200
Non-Bearing Trees	855	855	850	850	0	850
TOTAL No. Of Trees	8955	8955	9000	9000	0	9050
Production	500	500	480	560	0	560
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	500	500	480	560	0	560
Exports	121	121	110	157	0	170
Fresh Dom. Consumption	329	329	322	347	0	334
Processing	50	50	48	56	0	56
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	500	500	480	560	0	560

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Ukraine	19339	Ukraine	21030
Romania	15653	United Kingdom	20683
United Kingdom	13667	Russia	18470
Austria	12663	Saudi Arabia	14295
Saudi Arabia	12299	Romania	13338
Russia	8157	Austria	11801
Germany	3991	Germany	5270
Netherlands	3237	Netherlands	4840
Bulgaria	3075	Poland	4382
Hungary	3056	Bulgaria	4364
Total for Others	95137		118473
Others not Listed	26045		38979
Grand Total	121182		157452

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Tangerines

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
United Arab Em.	3	Poland	19
Total for Others	3		19
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	3		19

PS&D Table for Fresh Grapefruits

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	835	835	850	850	0	900
Non-Bearing Trees	105	105	100	100	0	100
TOTAL No. Of Trees	940	940	950	950	0	1000
Production	140	140	135	135	0	140
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	140	140	135	135	0	140
Exports	72	72	70	86	0	90
Fresh Dom. Consumption	54	54	52	36	0	36
Processing	14	14	13	13	0	14
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	140	140	135	135	0	140

Export Trade Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Romania	8962	Russia	11568
Russia	8385	United Kingdom	8025
United Kingdom	6416	Romania	7915
Germany	5877	Netherlands	6610
Netherlands	5489	Poland	6039
Saudi Arabia	3882	Germany	5966
Poland	3607	Saudi Arabia	3330
Austria	2550	Austria	3287
Ukraine	2176	Ukraine	2595
France	2159	France	2266
Total for Others	49503		57601
Others not Listed	22418		28385
Grand Total	71921		85986

Import Trade Matrix for Fresh Grapefruits

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	4		
Total for Others	4		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	4		0

PS&D Table for Orange Juice

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey				Degrees Brix	
Commodity	Juice, Orange				(MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001
Deliv. To Processors	110	110000	95	107000	0	107000
Beginning Stocks	1288	1288	1838	1816	1038	1885
Production	11000	11000	9500	10700	0	10700
Imports	672	1195	1000	1481	0	1500
TOTAL SUPPLY	12960	13483	12338	13997	1038	14085
Exports	122	167	100	112	0	100
Domestic Consumption	11000	11500	11200	12000	0	12200
Ending Stocks	1838	1816	1038	1885	0	1785
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12960	13483	12338	13997	0	14085

Export Trade Matrix for Orange Juice

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.	12	U.S.	13
Others		Others	
Azerbaijan	483	Azerbaijan	352
United kingdom	258	United kingdom	156
Andorra	150	Northern Cyprus	102
Northern Cyprus	129	Germany	52
Germany	76	Netherlands	44
Russia	43	Turkmenistan	41
Greece	30	Nigeria	37
Japan	27	Southern Cyprus	23
Turkmenistan	24	Ireland	18
Romania	20	Russia	15
Total for Others	1240		840
Others not Listed	167		97
Grand Total	1419		950

Import Trade Matrix for Orange Juice

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Juice, Orange		
Time period	Oct. - Sep.	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	1999	Oct. - May	2000
U.S.	27	U.S.	50
Others		Others	
Brazil	596	Brazil	1029
Netherlands	305	Greece	158
Israel	78	Netherlands	141
Ireland	64	United Kingdom	36
France	54	Israel	31
Germany	22	Germany	27
Belgium	19	Italy	4
Italy	17	Argentine	2
Mexico	10	France	2
		Andorra	1
Total for Others	1165		1431
Others not Listed	3		
Grand Total	1195		1481